**Global modeling and analysis of aerosol composition, distribution, and processes with observations from Atmospheric Tomography Mission** (ATom, NASA EVS2, 2016-2020)

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**1. Rationale**

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| **Figure 1.** ATom flight routes for four 30-day deployments of the NASA DC-8 in four different seasons in 2016-2018. |

The Atmospheric Tomography Mission (ATom) is a NASA-funded Earth Venture-suborbital project to study the impact of air pollution on chemically reactive gases, aerosols, and greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. ATom deploys an extensive gas and aerosol payload on the NASA DC-8 aircraft for systematic, global-scale sampling of the atmosphere, profiling continuously from 0.2 to 12 km altitude. Flights will occur in each of 4 seasons over a 4-year period (starting 2016) with flight routes over the Pacific, Atlantic, Southern Ocean, North America and Greenland from 85°N to 65°S (see **Fig. 1** for planned flight route) to establish a comprehensive, global-scale data set. ATom fills aerosol observational gaps over the oceans, providing: (i) single-particle measurements of BC mass, size and coatings; (ii) aerosol size distributions from 0.004 μm through 50 μm diameter, spanning newly formed, CCN-active, and larger particles; (iii) organic and inorganic aerosol composition data; and (iv) gas-phase tracer measurements to provide source and transport information. **Table 1** lists the relevant species measured in ATom. Such a comprehensive global data set provides an unprecedented opportunity for global aerosol models to evaluate the transport, chemistry, sources, removal parameters, chemical aging process, and particle activation and growth represented in their models, and to assess human influence on atmospheric composition and cloud properties over remote oceans.

We would like to propose an AeroCom aerosol modeling activity to work with the ATom team interactively on model evaluation and data analysis. Building upon the previous fruitful collaborations between AeroCom and HIPPO (HIAPER Pole-to-Pole, a precursor mission of ATom) on model intercomparison and evaluation (e.g., Schwarz et al., 2010; Samset et al., 2014), we foresee a more productive collaboration between AeroCom and ATom. The science questions, model setup and simulations, and required output fields are listed in the next sections.

**2. Science questions**

* *What are the distributions of aerosols and precursor gases in the remote areas measured in ATom and simulated by models?*
* *What are the sources (anthropogenic, natural, transported from land, emitted from ocean) of aerosols in the remote areas?*
* *How do chemistry, transport, and removal processes determine the composition and vertical distributions of aerosols in different seasons and locations?*
* *What are the sources of new particles in the remote marine boundary layer (MPBL) and free troposphere, how rapidly do they grow to Cloud Condensation Nuclei (CCN)-active sizes, and how well are these processes represented in models?*
* *How to improve the processes in models to best represent the ATom observations?*

Table 1. ATom measurements related to the proposed modeling and analysis activity.

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| **Species** | **Instrument** |
| ***Aerosol composition and microphysics:*** | |
| Particle distribution (4-1000 nm) | AMP |
| Cloud droplet size distribution (2-50 μm) | AMP |
| BC mass concentration and coating state | SP2 |
| SO42–, NO3–, NH4+, Cl– | HR-AMS |
| OA, particle O/C, H/C, and OM/OC ratio | HR-AMS |
| Single particle composition (200-4000 nm), particle type fractions for SO42–/OA/ NO3–, EC, sea salt, dust, biomass burning | PALMS |
| Particle type volume concentration | PALMS |
| MSA/ SO42– ratio | PALMS |
| SO42–, NO3–, NH4+, Cl–, Na+, Ca2+, K+, Mg2- | SAGA filters |
| 7Be, 210Pb | SAGA filters |
| ***Precursor gases and related species:*** |  |
| SO2 | CIT-CIMS |
| DMS | WAS, TOGA |
| OCS | WAS, PANTHER, PFP |
| CO | HTS, PANTHER/UCATS |
| CO2 | HTS |
| ***Other:*** |  |
| Pressure, temperature, winds, turbulence | MMS |
| Spectrally-resolved actinic flux (280-650 nm) | CAFS |

**3. Planned model experiments**

Here is our planned model setup and experiments. The Base simulation covers three years of 2016-2018, i.e., the whole ATom observation time period. All other experiments run for one year of 2017 only. All participant models shall use or nudge meteorological data for the simulation period. Please allow 6-month spin up for the baseline simulation. All models use the same pre-defined emission data for gas and aerosol tracers as could as possible.

Emissions:

* Anthropogenic: Coupled Model Intercomparison Project version 6 (CMIP6)
* Biomass burning: Near real time emission (e.g., The Global Fire Assimilation System (GFAS))
* Volcanic: Carn et al. (2017) if available for ATom time period. Otherwise degassing only
* DMS: DMS sea surface water concentration from Lana et al., 2011
* Ocean POA: report marine POA emission used in your model
* Dust and sea salt: calculated in your model
* Report any other marine inorganic and organic emission used in your mode
* SOA: report SOA production used in your model

Model experiments:

* Base – all emissions
* ExpA – no anthropogenic emissions
* ExpB – no biomass burning emission
* ExpC – ocean emission only (optional)

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Document:

Model documentation should include a brief description of the model and any references (limit: one page).

Model output:

Please refer AeroCom III-ATom output specifications for detailed requirements.

**4. Timetable (tentative)**

10.2018 – discuss and refine the experiment plan at the AeroCom meeting

12.2018 – finalize the experiment plan and send it to the AeroCom group

06.2019 - submit model results to AeroCom server

09.2019 – preliminary results for the annual AeroCom meeting

12.2019 – drafts circulated among co-authors

05.2019 – Submission of manuscripts

**5. Themes of data analysis**

* Origin of aerosols in continental outflow and remote ocean regions (for example, fraction of aerosols along the ATom track from anthropogenic, biomass burning, and natural sources from BASE, ExpA, and ExpB)
* Atmospheric sulfur cycle; natural vs. anthropogenic sources of nss-SO42- over the Pacific, Atlantic, and Southern Ocean (for example, anthropogenic fraction derived from BASE and ExpA and from MSA/nss-SO42- ratio, land vs. oceanic origin from BASE and ExpC)
* Vertical profiles of BC, OA, SO42-, NH4+, NO3-, and dust – evaluating and constraining model removal processes (for example, wet removal processes, convective outflow, aging and mixing, heterogeneous chemistry)
* Maritime aerosol – composition and origins in different regions and seasons
* New particle formation and CCN activation mechanisms (combined with aerosol vertical distributions to diagnose new particle formation and mechanism)
* Aerosol radiation interaction (calculating aerosol radiative effects)